

FOR PRESIDENT,
Abraham Lincoln.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
Andrew Johnson.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY PEACE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The cold and spiritless meeting of the four or five dozen of the so-called "Democracy" of Fairfield county, who assembled in this city on the 12th inst., the proceedings of which are published in the Ohio Eagle of the 17th, has put forth its "platform." It is intended to be regarded as the authorized utterance of the said "Democracy." Although the string of resolutions which had been gotten up by Olds and Co. previous to the meeting, and with which Presidenting Attorney Slough had his pockets crammed when he entered the same, consisted of abstract finis for the most part incomprehensible to three-fourths of the faithful there convened, yet the batch was adopted without a dissenting voice. The first resolution having declared that "the dangers which now threaten the Constitution, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, require and demand of the Democracy a firm and unequivocal re-avowal and re-affirmation of the time-honored principles of the party"—it was taken for granted that whatever followed must of course be all right, as being nothing more or less than the "time-honored principles of the party." So the whole indigestible mass was unhesitatingly swallowed at a gulp, and it is to be presumed there are but few of the "sound" Democracy of old Fairfield who are not ready to swear by every part and parcel of the creed thus promulgated in their name.

We are not going to enter into a critical analysis of these resolutions. All intelligent persons who read them will readily perceive their animating spirit to be that of intense hostility not only to the measures and policy of the present Administration which are aimed at the forcible suppression of the rebellion, but to any means whatever for that purpose. If the resolutions have any meaning, it is that the rebellion ought not to be suppressed at all. Suppression implies the employment of force, and to that the resolutions unequivocally declare the "Democracy" to be opposed.

The cream, the essence, the "nub" of this "long-drawn out" platform, is contained in the two following resolutions:

Resolved, That the General Government has no power under the Constitution to make war upon or to coerce sovereign States, and that we believe that the Constitution points out and provides the only just, constitutional and practical course for the adjustment and settlement of all grievances not amenable by legislation, through the medium of a National Convention.

Resolved, That the Delegates from this county to the State Convention be, and they are hereby instructed to vote, not to delegate to the National Democratic Convention who is in favor of prosecuting the present war.

The first of these resolutions must be interpreted to mean that the General Government has no power under the Constitution to carry on the present war for a moment longer; and that its only Constitutional course is forthwith to lay down its arms and fall to coaxing and beseeching the bloody traitors in arms against the life of the Republic, to drop their arms and return peacefully to the allegiance they have cast off, forgiven and unpunished for their murderous treason. The second resolution is but the logical sequence of the first—merely announcing the infatuation of its authors, as far as in their power, to practically enforce the doctrine of the first in the selection of the "Democratic" candidate for the next Presidency.

It would be of no avail with these insatiable partisans for us to deny that the General Government is engaged in making war upon or attempting to "coerce" sovereign States, or to assert that she is only endeavoring to put down a vile insurrection, and to subjugate or exterminate an armed association of ferocious traitors, who made in the outset an assassin-like attack on the life of the Nation, and whose continued existence will be a standing menace against it as long as it shall be permitted. The theory of these resolutionists and of the whole body of the "Peace Democracy" is, that the Rebels of the South are the States of the South; and being so, must be allowed to eat and slash as they please, unresisted by the Government against which they are directing their murderous blows, by trying to hew their way to independent empire. They ignore entirely the true theory, that the loyal sentiment of a State is in reality the State itself, and that when that is extinct, the State is already annihilated.

It remains to be seen to what extent the "Democracy" of Fairfield can be made to endorse, by their votes, the pernicious vagaries of the "Peace"

branch of that party. Accustomed as they seem to have been heretofore to come and go, to fetch and carry, according to the behests of the demagogues who have usually been but too successful in attempts to use them for the accomplishment of their individual selfish purposes, we yet have faith that the eyes of many of them will have become fully opened before another National election, and that the vote of this county will present a result as gratifying to the patriot as it may be unexpected to those who have hitherto taken an interest in her political course, and have come to the unwelcome conclusion that, politically, she was irredeemably chained to the car of Error.

A DILEMMA.

According to the Eagle of the 17th inst., it "hardly" knew "how to speak of the mob spirit and violence that have existed in Lancaster, and bro't deep disgrace upon the city, and humiliation, anguish and sorrow upon many of its citizens." The reason of this puzzled condition of the editor was, that he knew he could not, without lying, make any political capital out of the transactions of the previous few weeks in our city. He knew that a truthful, unvarnished recital of the facts, would make out a black looking case against himself and his political set, the revilers and insulters of the Union soldiers and their cause, and the carriers of revolvers with which to "shoot them down like dogs" whenever they presumed to be "saucy."

But the editor's dilemma was speedily obviated. No sooner had the sentence above quoted slipped from his pen, than he was "himself again." All of a sudden he "knows how to speak," and accordingly launches into a lying tissue of stuff like this:

"Ever since the return of furloughed soldiers, the fiendish spirit of abolitionism, has been at work to poison their minds against Democrats, and incite them to deeds of violence and harm, until a complete reign of terror existed in this county. Democrats have been hunted as if they were jackals—their persons maltreated and their property destroyed. Democrats from the country have been knocked down in our streets and cruelly beaten without cause or provocation; others have been set upon by excited soldiers at the instigation of Republicans, and abused, kicked, and their lives threatened, and some literally driven out of town, soldiers and Republicans following them with stones and clubs"—and so on for the space of nearly a column.

Too cowardly to charge these acts directly upon the soldiers, (who themselves loudly and boldly in our streets declared their own sole responsibility for what they did), the conscience-stricken copperheads seek to involve the Union citizens in the chief blame of the acts complained of. They would try to make the soldiers believe they had been but tools in the hands of abolitionism. It is our opinion that the soldiers generally know what they are about in their dealings with copperheads—and that it is only an additional insult to those heretofore piled upon them from the same source, to represent them as having been used like machines by the "abolitionists" (meaning Union men) to inflict wrong and outrage upon that innocent, peaceable unoffending class of people. These poor, persecuted reptiles are blameless of all provocation against the soldiers, forsooth! And the latter would, no doubt, hug and affectionately embrace them at every opportunity, were it not for the instigations of the infernal abolitionists! But no sooner, according to the accounts of the injured lands of the Eagle editor's class, does an abolitionist say to a soldier—"Go now, kick me that copperhead!" than the obedient soldier straightway "goes for him," notwithstanding he has not the slightest grudge against him personally. This is representing the soldiers as both idiots and brutal ruffians,—but it is just what the copperhead commeditors on "outrages by soldiers" are habitually doing.

Now, the soldiers, as a body, are equally as intelligent as any other class of citizens. As to their patriotism, they have evinced it in such a manner as to allow no dispute or gain-saying of it. These soldiers too, not unfrequently get a glimpse at the columns of Copperhead newspapers, which label themselves "Democratic." Possessed of intelligence and patriotism, the soldiers of course regard the contest now raging in this country as a just one on the part of the Government, and that it is her right, and her bounden duty to crush rebellion with the red right hand of War. Impeachments of the righteousness of the war, therefore, are impeachments of the honesty and patriotism of the soldiers voluntarily engaged in it, and not only that, but by thus extending "aid and comfort to the enemy," are so many covert stabs at the safety and life itself of the soldier. Does it need, therefore, the "instigations of abolitionists" to inspire the soldier with resentment against those who are constantly inveighing against the Government for prosecuting this war, sending delegates to political conventions instruct-

ed to vote against any one in favor of its prosecution, and thus stigmatizing all who are engaged in it on the part of the National Government, as bound on a crusade of wrong, violence, and murder? The soldier in the field sees clearly. His experience of the animus of rebellion has removed the scales from his eyes, and he unhesitatingly recognizes the fact that all who are not unconditionally for the triumph of the Union arms over rebellion, are against it, and thus against the soldier who is fighting to achieve that triumph. It is not strange, therefore, that he should dislike copperheads, and that occasionally he tramples one of them under his indignant heel.

When next the editor of the Eagle charges the soldiers with knocking down and cruelly beating Democrats, without other cause or provocation than the instigations of "abolitionists" or "Republicans," he would do well to choose as the vehicle of his accusations, a different number of his paper from the one containing a resolution of the pretended "Democracy" of Fairfield county, implicating those very soldiers in the guilt of carrying on an unjustifiable and unconstitutional war of coercion against sovereign States.

MITCHELL MORRIS AGAIN.

This gentleman seems to be particularly troubled in regard to the language which he used on the day that the soldiers made their attack upon the Eagle Office.

In our account of the affair we stated upon information we had received that he called the soldiers a "set of cut-throats." Mr. M. came to our office and said that we had done him injustice; that he did not use such language about the soldiers, but that he said it of citizens who were urging the soldiers on. We promptly gave him the benefit of his statement in our next issue, but this does not seem to satisfy him; for in the Eagle of last week he has a letter in which he not only denies the first statement we made, but modified the statement he made to us very materially, amounting to about this: that he told Mr. Kauffman, who he says, "was giving encouragement to the mob"—that "he ought not to do so—that if he did he was no better than the mob." He also told the soldier who assaulted him that "he was not talking to him—that he should mind his own business." If Mr. M. would make his statement once or twice more, he would probably get it to suit him.

We should not have referred to this matter again but for the fact that we have received a letter from Mr. M. J. Dilger, the soldier with whom Mr. M. had the altercation, in which he says Mr. M. positively used the following language to him: "I suppose you belong to the cut-throats," which, he adds, "caused me and him to come together."

We shall not attempt to decide this matter about which Mr. Morris and Mr. Dilger disagree so materially, but simply give the statement of each.

Successful Expedition in Louisiana.

New York, March 20.—The Herald's New Orleans letter of the 14th, says Colonel Tevis with the 3d Maryland Cavalry, arrived yesterday from Madisonville. They had come from Madisonville nearly all the country, between the Tangipah and Pearl rivers.

The 9th and 10th battalions of Louisiana cavalry, were driven from the Chapparral river. A number of them were captured as also some bloodhounds with which they had been hunting conscripts. Thirty negroes captured by the rebels from a plantation near Fort Pike, were retaken on the 9th.

There was not an armed rebel within sixty miles of Madisonville, except, possibly, a few stragglers. A number of rebel soldiers, paroled at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, who are endeavoring to avoid the conscription, were brought in. Large quantities of cotton were discovered in the country through which our forces traversed, but could not be removed for lack of transportation. The sentiment of the people was unmistakably Union. A portion of the 3d Maryland consists of 400 formerly rebel soldiers from Fort Delaware, who took the oath of allegiance and enlisted. There have been no desertions from it in the face of the enemy. The Cooly marched 140 miles before returning here by steamer from Madisonville.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March, 1864.

Decision concerning income derived from United States Securities.

Holders of United States securities will be assessed for an income tax of one and one-half per centum upon income derived from such securities.

Where interest upon such securities is paid in gold, only the amount actually received is to be treated as derived from such securities. If the gold is subsequently sold at a premium, the amount of profit thus realized must be returned as income from business, and the tax will be three or five per centum, as the case may be.

The blockade runner Don, after four successful trips to Wilmington, N. C., was captured on the 4th instant off that city by the United States steamer Pequot. The Don is a fine vessel, built at London last June, 244 tons British register, has four engines of 120 horse power each, driving two screw propellers. The vessel was built expressly for blockade running purposes, and is thought to have cost about \$23,000. She had a cargo of army blankets and dry goods.

Rebel Escapacy.

Colonel Streight, since his escape from Libby, has addressed a letter to the Military Committee giving an account of the capture of his command, &c., &c.

In May last Streight and his command, near Rome, Georgia, was obliged to surrender to Forrest. It was agreed that each regiment should retain their colors; the officers were to retain their side arms, and officers and men retained haversacks, knapsacks, blankets, and all private property. When the surrender had been made they, however, were robbed of everything of value in their possession, and then at Atlanta turned into an enclosure without shelter and destitute of blankets or overcoats, and there kept for four days.

When the officers arrived at Richmond all were searched and money found on them was taken away and has never been returned. When Streight complained of these robberies as breach of faith, that infernal General Wilder took from him the articles of capitulation as signed by General Forrest.

Colonel Streight confirms the former accounts of the inhuman treatment the Union prisoners receive, and gives a description of the fate that awaits any who attempt to escape.

Under the building known as Libby Prison is a large cellar, in which they have several cells partitioned off. Several of them are without any light, but some of them have windows below the pavement. These cells are used for the purpose of confining securely such of the prisoners as the authorities may fear will attempt to escape, as well as such as may chance to offend some one of the many petty officials and prison attendants. Some of our unfortunate men are continually confined in these filthy holes, on one pretext or another. It is the uniform practice to feed any and all persons sent to these cells on bread and water only. Lieutenant Reed, of the Third Ohio Volunteers, was thrown into one of these cells, and kept there for forty-eight hours, without anything to eat or drink during the time. He was not allowed any blankets nor his overcoat. The weather very damp and cold, and he at the time was suffering from a most severe wound in his hip.

On the night of the 19th of December I received a communication purporting to come from one in authority, stating that for \$100 in greenbacks and two silver watches, myself and friend would be permitted to pass the guard. Some days previous to this one of my officers succeeded in making his escape in this way; and although I was not without apprehensions that it was a trap, nevertheless I resolved to try the experiment. Accordingly, Captain C. G. Reed, Third Ohio Volunteers, and myself, went to the designated place at the appointed hour, where we assured that it was all right. We complied with the terms and passed out; but no sooner were we outside the guard lines than Major Latrouche, the Adjutant of the prison, sprang out from a concealed place and commenced firing upon us before "halting" us. We were unarmed and could do nothing but surrender.

We were taken back to the prison, put in irons, and thrown into one of those filthy holes called cells, where we were kept for three weeks on bread and water. The weather was very cold during the time, and we nearly perished. There was a large amount of filth in the cell which I could not induce them to remove, nor could I get them to permit me to remove it. I asked for paper, pen and ink to write the rebel authorities; I also asked for a box to sit on, of which there was a large number in the cellar, but everything was denied me. At the time I was taken to the cell there were six of our men confined in one of these cells for attempting to escape. They had been there for six days without blankets, and two of them were very sick.

They were released at the end of seven days of their confinement. I might continue to enumerate instances of a similar character, but these will answer to give you an idea of what is daily taking place. I cannot describe to you the loathsome filthiness of these cells. They are infested with a great number of rats and mice, and since they were first built. It is needless for me to say that no man can survive a long confinement in a place of this kind; and although I am acquainted with several persons who have been confined there, I do not know one who can be called a well man.

Desperate Rebel Plot—Proposal to Kidnap the President.

New York, March 19.—A Washington letter to the Tribune gives the following account of a plan submitted by Colonel Margrave to the rebel War Department, in November: One hundred and fifty picked men were to go secretly North, and take quarters in Washington, Georgetown, Baltimore and Alexandria, so as to be able to communicate daily with each other, and upon a day fixed by their leader, were to assemble in Washington for the purpose of making the seizure.

The President, it is claimed, could be easily seized at a quiet hour, at the White House, or on some other favorable occasion, and thrust into a carriage and driven off. The carriage was to be joined a few miles out of the city by twenty or thirty armed men on horseback.

It was proposed to drive to Indian Point, about twenty miles south of Washington, on the Potomac, 2 or 3 relays of fleet horses being stationed on the way, where a boat was to be waiting to cross the river, and land the captive a few miles south of Oceanquan, when it would be an easy matter for his captors to work their way with him through the woods by night into the rebel lines.

(From the New York Herald.)

MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S CURATIVE BALSAM.—This invaluable medicine possesses the extraordinary power of relieving immediately Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and Huskiness. Such at least we have found it.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, it is said, will shortly report some resolves in reference to the Mexican question, taking strong grounds in favor of the Monroe doctrine.

The Secretary of the Treasury will not employ any agents to carry into effect the powers conferred on him by the gold bill. It is not expected any action will be had under it for several days, if not weeks.

Lieutenant-Gen. Grant is expected to reach here Tuesday next, but will proceed without delay to his headquarters in the field, with the Army of the Potomac.

Mr. Clement C. Burley, of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day, bearing a rumor that the rebels intend another invasion of Maryland. His statements are entitled to some credit, from the fact he made a correct announcement of Lee's intended invasion of Maryland last June.

Some facts, in partial corroboration of this report, are known here. It is believed the enemy is burning to avenge the foray of Gen. Kilpatrick, and that while Grant is preparing for the capture of Richmond, Lee will execute one of his bold movements, abandon his communications with the rebel capital, and make a dash for Washington or for the rear of the Army of the Potomac.

Two of our soldiers were captured yesterday near Munson's Hill, showing that rebel scouts are within our lines. Active preparations for the defence of the forts around Washington indicate that the military authorities are apprehensive of a foray at least, if not for a movement of the main body of Lee's army toward the national capital.

Gen. Meredith left for St. Louis to-night.

The House Naval Committee have submitted questions of selecting a site for the navy-yard at some point on the Ohio river, to Judge Spalding, of Ohio, and Gen. Morehead of Pennsylvania, who are to examine the matter, and report at an early day.

By reason of the report that Stuart is concentrating large bodies of cavalry at Fredericksburg, preparatory to a monster raid, one cavalry corps has been placed under orders to move at a moment's notice. The wildest rumors are in circulation regarding his movements. A rumor at Warrenton Junction says he bivouacked last night a few miles south of that place, but nothing to confirm the rumors had been received when the mail train passed that place this morning.

The enemy has strengthened his pickets along the Rapidan, and also erected new and made more formidable his works opposite several forts.

Washington, March 19.—General Grant is expected Wednesday night next, accompanied by his wife, who will remain in Washington.

Rumors reach here of a rebel demonstration on Norfolk, but not much credence is given it. Our forces are well prepared.

Hereafter, deserters from the rebel army, coming within our lines are not to be committed to prison if they prove to be bona fide deserters, but will be dismissed upon taking the oath of allegiance, and furnished with transportation North, or employment on the various fortifications. Within a week past some three or four hundred have been released from the Old Capitol Prison and sent to Philadelphia and New York.

The Tragedy in Zanesville.

The Zanesville Courier gives the following account of the murder in that place on Thursday:

"John Lauder, meeting a soldier, David B. Monroe, in a coffee-house, invited him out of doors, where he handed him a newspaper, (the Crisis.)

Monroe made the remark, 'if that is all you want of me, I will go back.' He had scarcely started, when Lauder drew a pistol from his pocket and shot Monroe dead, the ball entering his brain. Lauder was immediately taken into custody, but before he could reach the watch house, the news had spread to some soldiers near by, who made a dash to rescue and lynch him on the spot. Three or four soldiers assisted greatly in keeping the others at bay, and at last succeeded, but not until Lauder had been badly beaten. Several hundred enraged soldiers immediately collected in front of the building, and insisted on getting the murderer. At one time (in spite of the Marshal, Capt. Whissin, and others,) one of the front doors was forced open. Colonel Pond arrived at this juncture, and made the men a speech, promised that Lauder should receive the extent of the law, when they, with one accord, like thorough soldiers, desisted, and retired from the building. Lauder was soon after removed to the jail."

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—The Commercial's Chattanooga dispatch says: The rebels are in large force in front, but make no demonstrations.

Thirty-five Federals escaped from Columbus, (S. C.) Prison Wednesday. A dispatch from Meridian, Miss., says that Sherman has gone down the Mississippi with his troops, evidently beyond Red River.

Gen. Hindman has resigned. Gen. Hood commands his corps.

Breckinridge takes command of South-western Virginia.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Georgia on account of Gov. Brown's message. The rebel papers are discussing it with great violence.

The Union prisoners in Columbia very nearly made their escape a few days ago by tunnelling out.

Part of John Morgan's command left Decatur a week ago.

Gen. Price has issued an order dated Longwood, Arkansas, March 3d resuming command of the rebel department of Arkansas.

A rich deposit of copper and silver ore has been discovered in Franconia, Burnett county, Minnesota.

Corn as a Fodder Crop.

MESSES. EDITORS:—On page 13, current Vol. Country Gentleman, your correspondent, Wm. J. Fetter, makes a suggestion in regard to raising corn for fodder. It is in order, I should like to offer an amendment to the suggestion. He suggests that it might be grown on soils of only a medium quality to advantage, by using for seed the Southern or Dent corn, and gives as a reason for growing it on such soils, that it grows on strong soils, it grows so rank and stout as to render the fodder nearly worthless.

The amendment is this:

Grow it on strong soil—no matter how rich—the nearer it approaches richness to a barn-yard, the better; but sow the seed very thick, so that it cannot get an overgrowth, and become worthless for fodder. Let its density act as a check to its lofty aspirations. When grown on soils of this description, and sowed quite thick, the amount of fodder per acre would be apt to make a novice stare.

For the last few years I have used the Western corn for seed. The first season I did not get it thick enough, and had some of the tall kind—portions of the field being from ten to eleven feet high, and the stalks were pretty coarse, though when green they were all eaten by my cows, but when cured for winter fodder the butts were rejected. Since then I have used more seed and got from five to seven feet growth, and a good deal more fodder from an acre, and of a much better quality. The stalks are small, and when dried are not hard and woody. It is much less labor to cut up and bind the stocks when about the last named height, and they stand better in the stock— are not liable to blow down.

At present the price of seed and labor, the expense involved in raising a crop of corn fodder, harvesting, etc., amounts to quite an item. And as corn is fond of good living, I would put it on soils that are adapted to its growth—rich, or made rich by manure.

I have seen specimens of this crop, on unsuitable soil, the color of which was that of a faded pumpkin and milk mustache, and the thought of cutting it up, would almost give one the crink in the back. Such a crop I beg to be excused from raising.

For these reasons and others that might be mentioned were it not for becoming tedious, I submit the statement. I am happy to state that corn as a fodder crop, is gradually working its way into the good graces of farming communities.—Cor. Country Gent.

Mexican Affairs.

New York, March 22.—A Washington dispatch to the Tribune says the reports circulated of war between Governor Vidaurri and the Juarez Government are fabricated. Vidaurri and two other Governors suggested to Juarez to resign. He refused; whereupon they withdrew their request, and promised to support him with the forces of their respective States.

Uraga was about to attack Guadalajara with 10,000 men, and Dies was on the eve of attacking Orizaba with 8,000 men.

The hostility of the people to the French intervention is unabated.

Potatoes Under Straw.

There is a difficulty in the more southern latitudes where this excellent is cultivated, in producing a good crop, because of long continued drouths. An Illinois correspondent of the Valley Farmer, writing from Belleville, says: "The farmers hereabouts used to say 'this is no country for potatoes,' as long as they followed the old method of planting; but for four or five years the potato growers have generally followed a new method to their entire satisfaction. I will describe it. The ground is deeply plowed; it is best to plow it before winter, manure it during winter, and plow it again in the spring and harrow. Then lay the potatoes on top of the soil, and press them in a little with your foot, then cover the whole patch with straw 8 or 10 inches deep, and the work is done until you dig them out in the fall.

"The advantage of this covering with straw is: 1st. Your soil keeps moist during summer. 2d. It will keep mellow the whole season. 3d. The weeds are prevented from coming up. 4th. The digging of the potatoes is much easier, because in the fall you find part of them lying just on the top of the ground, and the balance but one or two inches deep. An experience of five years has shown that, by this method, the crop of potatoes not only increases in size and quantity, but also in quality. I generally plant them 18 inches apart both ways, and get 200 bushels per acre, without fall plowing or manuring. A neighbor of mine who did so, and planted several acres, got from 250 to 300 bushels per acre."

The Kentucky Conspiracy.

The Louisville Journal says in regard to the alleged plot to take Kentucky into the Confederacy, of which an account was given in our dispatches on Sunday:

We doubt not that there is some foundation for the statement or rumor. All know how intensely and passionately anxious the many rebels in Kentucky are for the triumph of the rebellion within her limits. All know that their whole thoughts, feelings, hopes, yearnings and aspirations, are for her annexation, no matter by what means, to the rebel Confederacy. No doubt they are to a large extent organized, having district committees, and city committees in all directions; committees sworn to secrecy, moving to and fro in coats of air, and putting everything, so far as they can, in readiness for a general insurrection whenever formidable rebel forces shall make their appearance among us. Our State has within her bosom spies, conspirators, and aiders, and comforters of the rebellion, men incomparably more dangerous to the Federal Union than the rebels in the rebel Confederacy, and whenever any of them, especially any members of secret rebel committees, can be identified, the utmost punishment authorized by law should be inflicted upon them.

The quota of Ohio, under the draft is 20,000.

OUR COUNTRY'S DEAD.

BY E. H. LESTER.

Our Country's Dead—not those who died, Our country's hope and country's pride, In Southern days on Southern soil, For rights, for liberty, for God!

Not those who won't the flag we wore At last their winding sheet might prove, Whose latest breath in death's cold arms Show'd how they yield'd the forfeited sword!

Our Country's Dead—the living dead, From whom the soul's already fled, Who ne'er have said with heart and hand, "This is my own my native land!"

Who see their time as fully "rich," Who tramp that banner in the dust, And to the nation's very heart Have thrust the traitor's treacherous dart!

Our Country's Dead, in these days of strife, "Twice dead," in these days of strife, To honor dead and country too, And gibbeted in public view, "Thick'd up, cast out" to general hate, "No root" to hold them in their fate!

The foes of God, and man, and truth, Lament'd in the South, cursed in the South!

Our Country's Dead—neath Treason's spells, The breathing wound of two-legged hell, As Vasaevros of Arnold said, With loss of soul and sense displayed! No pleasing dreams mark'd all his fall, No morning but the earth and gulf, And this—when beauty life has fled, The traitor dead must bury their dead!

Our Country's Dead—they'll have a life, But not that gain'd in battle strife, A life on history's deathless page, A living death through every age!

Their children's children, when they read The records of those living dead, Will say, with deepest sorrow wrung, O'er ancient wrongs worse than Rome's! Lancaster, Ohio.

The Army of the Potomac—From Arkansas.

New York, March 22.—The Commercial's Washington special says, Gen. Hancock is summoned before the War Committee to-day to testify as to the management of the Army of the Potomac. The indications now are that Meade will be temporarily relieved of the army which is to be divided into three divisions under Sedgwick, Hancock and Warren. Grant will also have two corps under Burnside and Sigel.

Official advices from Arkansas state there is a steady return of citizens to their allegiance, many prominent rebels being among the number. Gen. Albert Pike has, it is ascertained, made overtures for an amnesty.

The Post's special says the charge that the Government has furnished transportation for civilians to return home to vote, is ascertained to be entirely false.

The Committee on Elections has taken up the Kentucky contested election case. It is upon alleged military interference.

The Philadelphia Inquirer's New Orleans letter says Gen. Banks took the field on the 9th leaving for Franklin to direct the operations. The force is composed of 13,000 cavalry with 24 light guns in four brigades under Gen. Lee, and will sweep across the country; thence into Texas.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"Prove all Things, Hold fast to that which is Good."

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29th, 1861.
Dr. C. W. BAKER—Dear Sir:—I have been carrying out the above motto in proving the quality and benefit of your "Stomach Bitters," for over six months, using them myself in my old age, and in the case of my children, recommending them to others, and giving to persons who needed a pure invigorating tonic. I have never known a more reliable remedy to the system. I cheerfully endorse your goodness, and use them in preference to all others.

Very Respectfully,
Rev. Samuel J. Brown has been a devoted laborer in the cause of Christianity in Cincinnati, for more than thirty years. He is a native of Cincinnati, born in 1801. He is a member of the Cincinnati Baptist Church, and has been its pastor for many years. He is a man of great energy and ability, and has been instrumental in the establishment of many churches and societies. He is now residing in Cincinnati, and is engaged in his usual labors.

A REMEDY FOR PILES.—It is a blessing to the suffering to know that there is an effective cure for this truly troublesome disease. Mr. J. F. HARRIS of 1st Second street, Cincinnati, Ohio, takes great pleasure in informing the afflicted that he has used a small quantity of Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This remedy is the best of the kind, and is prepared by Dr. Strickland, of No. 6 East Fourth st., Cincinnati, O., and is for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.—We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Anticroupal Mixture. It gives almost instant relief, and is not disagreeable to the taste. There is no other remedy of the kind. Cough Balsam is one of the best preparations in use, and is sold at all drug stores. It is prepared by Dr. Strickland, of No. 6 East Fourth st., Cincinnati, O., and is for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY.—We have examined a great number of bottles of Dr. Strickland's Anticroupal Mixture, and are satisfied that it is the best remedy for these diseases. It is a pure and powerful medicine, and is sold at all drug stores. It is prepared by Dr. Strickland, of No. 6 East Fourth st., Cincinnati, O., and is for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
CONSUMPTIVE sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for their disease, in the form of a booklet, by sending their address to
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williams Co., N. Y.

Jan 21—43 Gw
T. A. BLACK, D. M. BLACK.

BLACK BROTHERS,

GENERAL PRUDENTS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

114 North Water Street, Philadelphia.

All consignments shall have prompt attention. Reference, J. C. Weaver, Lancaster, Ohio. March 17, 1864—3m34

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE

OF A VALUABLE WOOLLEN FACTORY,

AT WILMINGTON, CLINTON COUNTY, OHIO.

THE undersigned will sell at public auction, at the door of the COURT HOUSE, in WILMINGTON, Clinton county, Ohio,

On Tuesday, April 12th, 1864,